providential at gotton introops

GRESSION, THE VITAL POLICY OF THE SOUTH. If we are to credit the telegraph, which, however, has become a very mendacious oracle, the fillibuster cause has had another ridiculous and ignominious contretemps. The course of "manifest destiny," like that of true love, seems not to run smooth. So far from hoisting the fillibuster flag over Central America, its champions have been glad to take shelwill our readers delight in the perusal of the address of therita and commisseration, under the invidious flag of Great Britain. The prank they played upon their own country, of carrying of one of its officers, has been returned with interest upon themselves; and they have come back in a body under the hard duress of failure and adversity as if to make stonement on the spot for the contempt and outrage they put upon the authority of their country, in the person of its officer, in setting out. The usual result of "General" Walker's exploits has ensued, in this, as in all former caace—failure, ridiculous and utter. The absurdity of the denoument scenes to have been appreciated and acknowledged by the herces of the latter exploit themselves. They made a holiday joke of the affair; marched through the streets of Mobile, in burlesque triumph, under the Nicaraguan flag; and nothing seemed wanting to the completeness of the both that it signalized. However, the infatus foin of fallibuster folly may be such as to have first the street of the content of the conten ter, as objects of charity and commiscration, under the invidious flag of Great Britain. The prank they

illustrate most conspicuously and strikingly. Precisely at the same moment at which the telgraph was aning to the country the real fate of the Susan's xpedition at Mobile, it was heralding despatches New Orleans, giving a fictitious relation of the movements and feats of the expedition. We supin the same prolific imagination which had just be insted over the country reports of very large American emigrations to Cuba, for the purpose of ter onslaught upon the established authorities in that island. It is well that the despatches m New Orleans heralding the success of the Susan's expedition were sent forth at the time they were. The country has now learned what place in announcements of that character from New Orleans. The long series of blood and despatches which emanated from Kansas every day while the black-republican campaign was oing on at the North a year or two ago, by which so many people were so grievously deceived in regard urrences in that Territory, were prototypes of the despatches of like character which have been sent forth with profesion of late from New Orleans, all having the same earmacks and betraving the same paternity. They have no foundation in acoccurrences, but are intended for the mere purpose of agitation. They are the coinage of imagination, the base coinage of vicious and malicious maginations.

But they are only a part of many cotemporaneous nces, which reveal to the country an important fact. They warn it of a widespread and desperate conspiracy in the southern States against the authority of the laws, constitution, and government, the continuance of the Union and the integrity of all existing tagtitutions, not only in the southern States, but in every quarter that can be reached from the southern States. We see evidences of this movement in the efforts to revive the African slave-trade against the wish and conviction of nineaths of the southern people. The contiments of that people, more strongly and generally than proably of any other people in the world, is conservative, is for the lassez nous faire, is in favor of pre serving the existing status. Nay, their interests are all bound up in maintaining a conservative policy, in resisting innovation, in repudiating all new-fangled schemes and projects, and, above all, in frowning down the whole idea of intervention by one people inte the affairs of another, the whole thought of aggression by one people against the established institutions of another. The spirit to which we allude is a spirit at war with all these abiding sentiments and vital interests of the southern people. The rash men engaged in this movement propose at once whole ale infraction of the laws of their own country, revolution of their own institutions, and aggression upon those of all outside nations which they can

They would demoralize the institution of slavery sing the work of centuries, and reverting again from the civilized and Christianized system of abor now existing at the South, to the labor of say ares wrapped in mental darkness, and as imbecile and incapable in body as in mind. They would revolutionize the whole labor organization of the South, they would utterly disorganize the existing system of prices and the whole established economical system-they would, in a word, revolutionize southern institutions, revelutionize southern society itself.

They would organize a general system of assault upon the laws of the country, although the interests of the southern States find, in the supremacy and sanctity of the laws, their strongest and most important oulwarks. They would treat as naught the neutrality laws of the country, the counterparts of which in other countries they might some day have to invoke against popular crusades from those chur tries against their own institutions. They make hold to violate laws of Congress against the African slave trade, passed in pursuance of the constitution by the procurement of the southern people them selves; and this, although their chief ground of complaint against the fanatics of another section of the Union is a like disregard on their part of congression I laws intended for the enforcement of their

discontinuiting their tuhabitants and establishing this very plea that the condemnation of the whole

both very important, though somewhat too lengthy, documents, but are not of much interest outside the localities to which they are specially addressed. Considering the vast amount of the funded debt of the State, (\$30,913,258 77.) the deficiency of \$460,000 in the general fund, and the necessity to raise a very large sum for the enlargement and completion of the canals, Governor Morgan recommends "vigilant economy and retrenchment," and if his recommendation be carried out by a black-republican legislature the public will be agreeably disappointed. Governor M. has withdrawn the troops from the quarantine at Staten Island, and hopes that "calm reflection" will induce the sepoys of Richmond county "to uphold the laws." He concurs in the opinion that the quarantine station should be removed from its present location.

The mayor's message exposes the baneful effects of the usurpation of the government of the city by the black-republican legislature and Gov. King's numerous commissioners, and proves that of the increase during the last five years of the city taxation only eighten per cent, was for objects within the control of the majnicipal government, while one hundred and sixty-two per cent, was for matters over which the common council had no control whatever.

whatever.

The mayor recommends several very important and desirable changes in the organization of the city government, particularly the enlargement of the powers and responsibilities of the chief magistrate; but nobody has the least idea that our Albany Solons will adopt any of Mr.

the least idea that our Albany Solons will adopt any of Mr. Tiemann's suggestions.

The legislative department of the city government was organized yesterday. Alderman McSpedon was chosen president of the board of aldermen, vice John Clancer, elected county clerk. Obarles Cornell was chosen president of the board of councilmen.

I see it stated on the authority of a St. Louis paper that

dent of the board of councilmen.

I see it stated on the authority of a St. Louis paper that Messrs. Bussell, Majors, & Waddell, contractors for the conveyance of material with the War Department, have made one million and a half of dollars out of the service performed. This story is wholly fabulous. The gross amount of receipts of Messrs. Russell & Co., under their contract, was three million and eight hundred thousand dollars. One half of this sum was performed by subcontractors, leaving Russell & Co's receipts about two millions of dollars. They have lost twelve thousand liced of cattle, and nearly all their wagons and material. Out of a gross receipt of two millions of dollars, and under a loss of twelve thousand had of cattle, with their wagons and other articles, a profit of one and a half milion dollars is something worth having. But the story is all mere trush, not having the least foundation in truth. The city is enveloped in a cloud of snow. I can juagine nothing so certainly to put every one to trouble and annoyance, nothing so essentially to block up all the avenues, clog all the stages, fetter and throw the pedestrians, as a snow storp; and yet the city is all in the cestasy of delight. It is a grand hollary, and the struggle is who shall stumble most and cut the oddest figures. Ladies are in full costume, and traverse the streets with evident tokens of gennine enjoyment.

ADSUM.

THEIR ACCEPTANCE. - We publish in another column says the Norfolk Argus) the latters of acceptance of our democratic nominees for the offices of governor and atbefore our readers. Mr. Letcher comes squarely up to most questions, by avowing himself friendly to a liberal and indicious system of internal improvements, and that his views were correctly stated by Mr. Garland in the nominating convention; and by declaring his con-viction that the institution of slavery, as it exists in Vir-

ginia, is "morally, socially, and politically right." OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.-The following despatch, re ceived by the Postmaster General yesterday morning from Mr. Jno. Butterfield, of the Overland Mail Company, shows that arrangements have been perfected by the advantages derived by the southwestern States from the newly-established California mail-route will be much

"Memphis, Jan. 4.—Arrangements have been made here by which we expect to shorten the schedule thirty hours between Memphis and Fort Smith. I leave to-morrow for Fort Smith."

The common school system of New York seems to be growing into disavor in that city, because of its enormous expense. The manyor, in his message, says the expense of the whole four dark was been increased with the state of the community, and he contends that, under a less complex system than the present that the first of the community, and he contends that, under a less complex system than the present that that of News York is complex whether the children of the city could receive as good an education at a condiderable rediction of the expense. This is the danger of the control and government of the schools in the hand of a single board of intelligent mer; and if good, trustworthy men can be whether this would not be the letter pian.

[Philodelphia Lelger Searce Com — There is a Skating Club in South Framework and the state of the complex state that is a state of the complex state that were also that the state of th

rights.

They encourage, too, in every conceivable manner, unlawful expeditions against the governments of States bordering upon the Gulf, upon the pretext of Cachin China, and Siam.

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

this very plea that the condemnation of the whole world is daily invoked against their own institutions; and none can tell what day the emissaries of a "higher law," swarming in fanatical bordes from all Christendom, may attempt a similar intervention into the affairs of the southern States.

It seems to us that none can contemplate the movements and machinations of this class of men at the South without concern and reprobation. It seems to us that the time has come when it behooves the southern States are not us that the time has come when it behooves the southern States for the southern States. In the pregression of the calculation of the southern States in the strikes at the root of every principle and every interest which the Scuth can hold dear.

ADDRESS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

As a traveller upon the green sward, under the kindly shade, and at the refreshing fountain of an oasis unexpectedly encountered in the desert, so will our readers delight in the persual of the address of the Vice President, delivered Tuesday in the old (chamber of the Senate, as that bot, was about final
The Congress hould be central, having regard to the first place in the persual of the power. Mr. After the dearer of the present government, and of the circumstances of war required, at Philadelphia, Ballimore, Lancaster, Annapolis, and on the banks of the Pottome.

The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugilitative; indeed, from the bin in part by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the question presented liked of fixing a seat of government, and the comment, and the world present power of the present government, and the concentration of the government, and the concentration of the search government, and the concentration of the search government, and the proposition of the address of the Vice President, delivered Tuesday in the old chamber of the Senate, as that bot, was about final
That the like very place of the search government and the fature. The consistency of the present government, and of the partic

Steps were taken to carry the resolution into elect.

When the bonds of union were drawn closer by the organization of the new government under the constitution, on the 3d of March, 1789, the subject was revived and discussed with greater warmth than before. It was conceded on all sides that the residence of Congress should continue at one place, and the prospect of stability in the government invested the question with a deeper interest. Some members proposed New York, as being "superior to any place they know for the orderly and decent behavior of its inhabitants." To this it was answered that it was not desirable that the political capital should be in a commercial metropolis. Others ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, thought it highly unreasonable to fix the scat of government in such a position as to have nine States of the thirteen to the northward of the place; while the South Carolinians objected to Philadelphia on account of the number of Qualters, who, they said, continually annoyed the southern members with schemes of emancipation.

smancipation.
In the midst of these disputes, the House of Repre In the midst of these disputes, the House of Representatives resolved "that the permanent seat of government ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna." On the introduction of a bill to give effect to this resolution much feeling was exhibited, especially by the southern members. Mr. Madison thought if the proceeding of that day had been foreseen by Virginia, that State might not have become a party the constitution. The question was allowed by every member to be a matter of great importance. Mr. Scott said the future tranquillity and well-being of the United States depended as much on this as on any question that ever had or could come before Congress; and Mr. Fisher Ames remarked that every principle of pride and honor, and even of patriotism, was engaged. For a time, any and even of patriotism, was engaged. For a time, any agreement appeared to be impossible; but the good ge-nins of our system finally mevalled, and on the 28th of June, 1790, an act was passed containing the following

June, 1790, an act was passed containing the following clause:

"That a district of territory on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the eastern branch and the Councy ocheague, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, for the permanent seat of the government of the fluid States.

The same act provided that Congress should hold its essions at Pfilladelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the government should remove to the district selected on the Potomac. Thus was settled a question which had produced much sectional feeling between the States. But all difficulties were not yet surmounted; for Congress, either from indifference or the want of money, failed to make adequate appropriations for the erection of public buildings, and the commissioners were often reduced to grant straits to maintain the progress of the work. Finding it impossible to borrow money in Europe, or to obtain it from Congress, Washington, in December, 1796, made a personal appeal to the legislature of Maryland, which was responded to by an advance of \$100,000; but in so deplorable a condition was the credit of the federal government that the

State required as a guarantee of payment, the pledge of the private credit of the commissioners.

From the beginning Washington in advocated the present sent of government. Its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence; it was his wisdom and prudence that computed disputes and settled conflicting titles; and it was chiefly through his personal influence that the funds were provided to prepare the buildings for the reception of the President and Congress.

The wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently prepared, the government removed to this District on the 17th of November, 1800; or, as Mr. Wolcott expressed it, left the conforts of Philadelphia "to go to the Indian place with the long name, in the woods on the Potohac." I will not pause to describe the appearance, at

place with the long name, in the woods on the Potomac. I will not pause to describe the appearance, at that day, of the place where the city was to be. Cottemporary accounts represent it as desolate in the extreme, with its long, unopened avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses. It is enough to say that Washington projected the whole plan upon a scale of centuries, and that time enough remains to fill the measure of his great conception. on.
The Senate continued to occupy the north wing, and

soundly with this body; must of its business was transacted with closed done, and it took comparatively littles and the country. But covering and the country sounds the areas of the little and intellects of the country sounds the areas of the little of Tepresentatives us the appropriate theatre for the display of their powers. Mr. Madison observed, on some the country sounds and desiring to interesse his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the crease his reputation, and desiring to introduce the country. But country, and the country, and the country, and the country, and the country and charm of charms of the country above all carefully with an individuality and a charm of charms of the country above all the country above all the country above all carefully with an individuality and a charm of charms of the country above all the country.

The country and the country an

which can be conferred on an American statesman. It is scarcely necessary to point out the cames of this change, or to say that it is a concession both to the importance and the individuality of the States, and to the free and open character of the government. In connection with this case, but therough transition, it is worthy of remark that it has been effected without a charge from any quarter that the Senate has transcended its constitutional sphere—a tribute at once to the moderation of the Senate, and another proof to thoughtful men of the comprehensive wisdom with which the framers of the constitution secured essential principles without inconveniently embarrassing the action of the government.

The progress of this popular movement, in one aspect of it, has been steady and marked. At the origin of the government no arrangements in the Senate were made for spectators in this chamber about one third of the space is allotted to the public; and in the new apartment the galleries cover two-thirds of its area. In all free countries the admission of the people to winness legislative proceedings is an assential element of public confidence; and it is not to be anticipated that this wholesome principle will ever be abused by the substitution of partial and interested demonstrations for the expression of a matured and enlightened public opinion. Yet it should never be foregotten that not France, but the turbulent spectators within the hall, awed and controlled the France assembly. With this lesson and its consequence before us, the time will never come when the deliberations of the Senate shall be swayed by the blandshaments or the thunders of the galleries.

It is mossible to disconnect from an openulon like

deliberations of the Senate shall be awayed by the blandishments or the thunders of the galleries.

It is impossible to disconnect from an occasion like this a crowd of reflections on our own past history, and on speculations on the future. The most meagre account of the Senate involves a summary of the progress of our country. From year to year you have seen your representation enlarge; time and again you have proudly welcomed a new sister into the confederacy; and the occurrences of this day are a material and impressive proof of the growth and prosperity of the United States. Three periods in the history of the Senate mark, in striking contrast, three epochs in the history of the

On the 3d of March, 1789, when the government was organized under the constitution, the Senate was com-posed of the representatives of eleven States, containing three million people.

On the 6th of December, 1819, when the Senate met

for the first time in this room, it was composed of the representatives of twenty one States, containing nine million people. ion people.

To-day it is composed of the representatives of thirty-two States, containing more than twenty-eight million people, prosperous, happy, and still devoted to constitutional liberty. Let these great facts speak for themselves to all the world.

The career of the United States cannot be measured The career of the United States cannot be measured by that of any other people of whom history gives account; and the mind is almost appalled at the contemplation of the prodigious force which has marked their progress. Sixty-nine years ago, thirteen States, containing three millions of inhabitants, burdened with debt, and exhausted by the long war of independent, established for their common good a free constitution, on principles new to mankind, and began their experiment with the good wishes of a few doubting friends and the derision of the world. Look at the result to-day; twenders that the state of the state of the contemporary than the contemporary than the state of the contemporary than the state of the contemporary than the contemporary than the state of the contemporary than the contemporary th with the good wishes of a few doubting friends and the derision of the world. Look at the result to-day: twenty-cight millions of people, in every way happier than an equal number in any other part of the globe! the centre of population and political power descending the existent slopes of the Alleghany mountains, and the original thirteen States forming but the eastern margin on the map of our vast pessessions. See besides Christianity, civilization, and the arts given to a continent the despised colonies grown into a Power of the first class, representing and protecting ideas that involve the progress of the human race; a commerce greater than that of any other nation; every variety of climate, soil, and production to make a people powerful and happy; free interchange between the States—in a word, behold pre-ent greatness, and, in the future, an empire to which the ancient mistress of the world, in the height of her gloty, could not be compared. Such is our country aye, and more—far more than my mind could conceive or my tongue could utter. Is there an American who regrets the past? Is there one who will deride his country's laws, pervert her constitution, or alienate her people? If there he such a man, let his memory descend to posterity laden with the excerations of all mankind.

So happy is the political and social condition of the United States, and so accustomed are we to the secure enjoyment of a freedom elsewhere unknown, that we are apt to undervalue the treasures we possess, and to lose, in some degree, the sense of obligation to our forefathers. But when the strifes of faction shake the government, and even threaten it, we may pause with advantage long enough to remember that we are reaping the reward of other mon's labors. This liberty we tuherit; this admirable constitution, which has anywived peace and war, her men's labors. This liberty we inherit; this rable constitution, which has survived peace and war, prosperity and adversity; this double scheme of govern-ment, State and federal, so peculiar and so little underment. State and federal, so peculiar and so little understood by other powers, yet which protects the carrings of
industry, and makes the largest personal freedom compatible with public order. These great results were not
acquired without wisdom and toil and blood. The touching and heroic record is before the world; but to all this
we were born, and, ities helps upon whom has been cast a
great inheritance, have only the high duty to preserve,
to extend, and to adorn it. The grand predictions of
the era in which the foundations of this government were
taid, reveal the deep soras its founders had of their obligations to the whole family of man. Let us never forget
that the responsibilities imposed on this generation are gations to the whole amply of many that the responsibilities imposed on this generation are by so much the greater than those which rested on our revolutionary appestors, as the population, extent, and power of our country surpays the dawning promise of its

16 would be a pleasing task to passue many to thought not wholly foreign to this occasion, but the temptation to enter the wide field must be vigorously curbed; yet I may be pardoned, perhaps, for one or two

endatives and the country. His extraordinary persons endowments, his contage; all his noble qualities, investes him with an individuality and a charm of characte which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly objects He loved fiberty in all countries. Illustrious man love

rec.
In execution of the order of the Senate, the body will now proceed to the new Chamber.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED

SDAV, JANUARY 5, 1859. Thomas S. Phillips, esq., of Kentucky, was admitted Inomas S. Phillips, esq., of Kentucky, was admitted an atterney and counsellor of this court. No. 34. Reuben Middleton, plaintiff in error, er. Wil-liam McGrew. It was ordered by the court that this cause be continued until the next term. No. 35. The United States, appellants, er. John A. Sutter. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Crittenden and Butler for the appellee. Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859. Robert Graham vs. The United States. The opening argument in this case was closed by claimant's counsel. Mr. Gillet, U. S. Solicitor, commenced his reply, and before concluding, the court adjourned to 12 m., to

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Lord and Luly Bury sailed yesterday for Europe i os some time at Naples.

Dr. Gould having left Albany on a visit, the truste

of the observatory have taken possession of the building, and have placed their officers in charge.

Colonel Percaval, Sergeant at Arms of the House o Lords, died December 9, aged 72, after a protracted ill

Lord Napier was transferred to the Netherlands, and Lord Lyons transferred from Tuscany to the British Legation here, by a notification dated at the Foreign Office on the 14th uitimo.

Col. Thomas E. Bottom, (who was from Virginia, where he had been a member of the legislature,) of late years a prominent citizen of St. Joseph, Mo., died last week of typhoid fever.

Allen Ramsay, the Scotish poet, is to be honored with a statue, now in course of crection at Elinburgh. His "Gentle Shepherd" vies in general popularity with Burns's poems, and is to be found in every Scottish cottage.

Hon, James Chesnut and lady, of South Carelina, and Com. Voorhees, U. S. N., are at Browns' Hotel; ex-Governor Porter, of Permsylvania, is at the National Hotel; Major H. H. Sibley and Captain Chase, U. S. A., are at Willards' Hotel; Captain Kingsbury, U. S. A. is at the Kirkwood House.

Mr. Reed has returned to Shanghai from Japan, and a

the date of last advices excellency Baron Gros was hourly expected to arrive from the same place, but some appre-hensions are entertained for the French plenipotentiary, nothing having been heard of the chartered steamer Remi, on board of which vessel he had embarked from Japan

on board of which vessel he had embarked from Japan for Shanghai.

The Emperor of Japan died some days after the American treaty was signed. There were several reports as to the cause of his death; one that he ripped his belly, another that he was murdered, and a third that he died of cholera. Being childless, before his death he adopted Foer-tsigo, Prince of Ku-sin, aged sixteen years, as his child and successor. Judge Waldo has granted the application of Mary A.

Bennett for a divorce from George Bennett, and assigned to her the custody of the children, three in number, with the sum of \$4,000 almony, to be paid withia sixty days. The Judge was severe upon Dr. Bennett and some of his Queen Victoria's titles and dignities are thus set forth

in her recent Indian proclamation, the parts italicised being used for the first time: "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Departments thereof in Europe, Ana. Africa, America and Assertia, Queen, Defender of the Faith."

Inmes Buchavan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern: Satisfactory avidence having been exhibited to me that Ge and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In terminous whereof, I have counsed these letters to be made pat-In testimony whereof, I have equied these letters to be made pat-ent, and the seal of the United Si. -s to be harmunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the car of Washington, the 31 day of [a. s.] January, A. D. 1858, and of the independence of the United

Spaces of America the eighty third:

JAMES BUCHANAN. By the President

Legy Second Preshyferian Church, New York Av-me, between 13th and 14th steets.—Divine service may be expect on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, commencing at a

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

ngo managur Last night but two of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, MR. DION BOURCICAULT. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1859. The play, in five acts, of VIOLET, of The LIVE OR AN ACTRESS.

Mr. Disa Agues Robertees Mr. Disa Surcicalli

GRAND CONCERT At Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th Street, on Thursday Evening, January 6, 1859.

PROF. HERR MYERS, of England, who had the paraming of queen visitoris, and trues absert, and Louis Napoteon, of France, will give a musical enfortament as above stated, assisted by accurate unineat professors of name. The programme will consist of select opera and other pieces. The performance, of Mr. Myer have been listened to with great pleasing by a number of distinguished lattice and gentlemen in this city, by whom he has been induced to give this one consert.

Programmes will be furtished at the door.

Tacket 50 cons, to be had at the principal hotels and book and make stores.

Jan 8—28.

DHILBARMONIC HALL

THURBOAY EVENTON, January 6, 1856. STOND NIGHT OF STEPHEN MASSETT'S ENTER TAINMENT! CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Tickets 50 cm. to be had at the music stores and at the deer.
Deers open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING

matory of their powers. Mr. Mathon contered on some coasion, that being a young man, and desiring to the content the country, that being a young man, and desiring to the sease his reputation, he could not afford to enter the Strate. I and it will be summabled, that so late as life as life to the Strate. I and it will be summabled, that so late as life, the country to the assertion of the right, stoot place in the other branch of Congress. To such an extent was the files of self-adm farried, they are his oblings when the files of self-adm farried in the country to the assertion of the right, stoot place in the other branch of Congress. To such an extent was the files of self-adm farried, they are the files of self-adm farried, they are the files of self-adm farried and the country to the assertion of the right, so the passes were prepared for the accommodation of the public and it was not until many wear of self-adm farried and the power of the public and it was not until many wear of the files of the public and it was not until many wear of the files of the public and it was not until many wear of the files of the public and it was not until many wear of the self-adm farried and the manner of the public and the manner of the self-adm farried and the manner of the public and the manner of the files of the public and the manner of the files of the public and the proceedings of the resident of the public and the proceedings of the resident of the proceedings of the residence and the manner of the public and the manner of the public and the proceedings of the residence and the manner of the public and the proceedings of the residence and the manner of the public and the proceedings of the residence and the manner of the public and the proceedings of the residence and the manner of the public and the proceedings of the residence and the manner of the public and the pub The report of the Superintendent of Public Printing is a most remarkable document. It presents to us the sin-gular spectacle of an officer under the government, an

matil the Sist slay of August for completion and strongs ment for printing."

2. "A portion of the copy was furnished and printed previous to the last mentioned day, and on that day mass of manuscript, purporting to be the residue, was received at this office, but in so confused a state that several days clapsed before it could be properly arranged for printing, the consequence of which was that the report was not fully in type until the middle of October."

3. "A difficulty then arose respecting the engravings ordered to accompany the work, which caused a further delay of several weeks, and the report was not finally prepared for the binder until the second week in December."

Now for the facts: In our first quotation the Superir endent says that "leave was granted to the Patent to withdraw the manuscript, and to retain it until the 31st day of August." This is true. Why it was so or dered cannot be considered by any one as a legitimate subject for the investigation of the Superintendent. Con gress ordered the report to be presented to him on the adds that "a portion of the copy was furnished and print ed prevon to the last mentioned day." Why was this done? Was it for the convenience of the Patent Office How could it serve that office? Was it not rather to

How could it serve that office? Was it not rather for the convenience of the Superintendent, and at his request, that the work of printing might thus be facilitated? And, if so, what grateful return has been made for this service? Hus he not perverted this very circumstance for the purpose of sustaining the extraordinary assumptions in his report?

"On that day (the 31st of August) a mass of manuscript, purporting to be the residue, was received at this office, but in so confused a state," &c. How came it to be in a confused state? Is this not answered by the fact that the Superintendent, instead of being satisfied with the accomposation that had enabled him to put in type and stereotype more than three hundred pages of the report, leaving the paging to be arranged subsequently, absolutely determined upon a location in the volume for this matter, and printed the middle portion of the book, thus breaking up the arrangement of the whole matter, and causing the very "confused state" of which he complains?

But it is said "several days clapsed before it [the copy]

be complains?

But it is said "several days clapsed before it [the copy could be properly arranged for printing, the consequent of which was that the report was not fully in type before the middle of October." Is it not a fearful "consequent." quence" of so small a cause that the loss of "several days—no matter how lost—should cause so long a dete-tion as from the last of August to the middle of Octobe the fourth quotation above, he could deliver in bous uscript? These statements are marvellously vague for an official report. Perhaps they deserve other terms, such as will not be applied to them in the present wri-

ng.
... A difficulty then arose respecting the engravings. When was this? In the middle of October, he tells us What was that difficulty? Why does not the Superin tendent tell Congress and the public what it was? Was it not that three of the eight pages of engravings were unfit to be used / Were these pages not, after being jected to at the Patent Office, and after being detained peried to at the Patent Office, and after using defaults at the Superintendent's office till the 24th of October, finally condemned at that office, and others permitted to be substituted—not at the public expanse, and according to law, but to be paid for by the gentleman in charge of the public printing, from his desire to hasten the work? the public printing, from his desire to hasten the But, still further on this head, was not the Sup was important that the engraver should be a skiff faithful, and responsible person, and that he with who he had bargained was sub-letting his contract in su was this not the "dimenty" respecting the engra-vings?" Who created this difficulty? Who had en-deavored by timely admoultion to prevent it? We are not informed by the Superintendent. But did not the Superintendent pay for the rejected cogravings at the public expense, with a full knowledge of their worthsomess?

There are still other questions this officer may answer he will, such as whether he did not make an effort to "a range" the matter of the report, and to adapt it to the malposition he had occasioned by dividing an importangridele and placing a portion of it before and a portion after the pages he had caused to be prematurely printed—and this all unknown to the Patent Office! Were not these vacancies finally filled up, with his sanction, to overcome the difficulty he had created, and in dis of the direction of Congress? In consequence of this ar rangement, did he not cause sixty-one pages of valuable statistics to be emitted from the volume, which would relatistics to be conitted from the volume, which would have made the precise complement called for by the resolution of Congress? And it may be asked still further, for the purpose of pointing out the probable axious in this case, whether the Superintendent has not withheld the usual courtesy, if not the rightful claim of the Patent Office to at least the superintendent of the Patent Office the Superintendent of the Superintendent of the Superin ent Office to at least a small supply of copies of the titled to them?

That extravagant assertions respecting the cost of illustrations desired for this report are paralitied to a pear in the public prints uncontradicted, though pr fersedly based upon the authority of the Superintenten that he declines or neglects to call upon the Secretary the Interior in relation to these subjects when requests the Interior in relation to these subjects when requested and that he has expressed his belief that abother Report on Agriculture would never be printed under the direc-tion of the Patent Office, are applicate worthy at least of cointed interrogatories. But these and other topics may be discussed hereafter.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States steam frigate Minnesota was at Shanghal on the 24th of October. The sloop Germantown was at Macao on the 29th of the same

The Green Bay Advante says there are now, on the borders of Green Bay, thirty-six mills with an aggregate capacity for sawing upwards of 460,000,000 feet of lumber annually. This does not take into account the shingle, lath and timber manufactured.

Decreased Operation.—On Saturday last Dr. W. I Coffin, of Portsmouth, Va., in the presence of Dr. Arth. R. Smith and other medical men, performed a very sin cessful operation on Mrs. Donnell, a resident of Portmouth, for dropsy. Fourteen gallons of water worfsked from the lady, and she is may doing well. CHAILEON ACCEPTED. L. P. Foote has accepted proposition of Robert White, and will trot his proposition of Robert White Robert Williams and the Stop an